

Filled Theater Applauds Talks On Birth Control

Meeting Disrupted by Police Sunday Resumed Under Police Surveillance, With Notes Made of Addresses

Thousands Turned Away

Canon Chase Replies to Arguments Made by Cox and the Other Speakers

The American Birth Control League held its postponed mass meeting last night in the Park Theater, Columbus Circle, under official surveillance.

Last Sunday night's police interference, which was marked by the arrest of Mrs. Margaret Sanger, was not repeated. However, three official stenographers, representing the police, the District Attorney and the Corporation Counsel, sat on the platform and took down in shorthand every word that was said.

Asked the reason for this, Inspector Bolan, in charge of the police detail, said that if anything contrary to law were said at the meeting indictments would be asked, based on the stenographers' minutes.

Mrs. Sanger Cheered

An audience which packed the theater to the doors cheered Mrs. Sanger, Harold Cox, former member of Parliament, and other speakers advocating birth control. Later, when those opposed or in favor of the movement were told they might speak, some minutes each from platform or pit, three who attempted to speak in opposition were hooted down. The only opponent allowed to make his remarks in peace was Canon Chase, of Brooklyn.

Robert McC. Marsh, attorney for Mrs. Sanger, told the audience that Sunday's police interference would not go unchallenged.

"It was too great an abuse to be forgotten," he said. "Proper legal action will be taken against those responsible."

House Fills Quickly

Mr. Marsh exhibited a letter from Police Commissioner Enright in reply to the lawyer's request for specific assurance that the gathering would have police protection. The letter said that more than two thousand persons were expected to attend, and that the police would be on hand to "preserve order, enforce the law and prevent any violation of the law."

When the police, under Inspector John Bolan, commanding the 3d District, kept the crowd in check in front of the theater or on the move. When the doors were closed, before 8 o'clock, the hour set for the meeting, more than two thousand persons were clamoring for admittance. Many of these exhibited tickets, but were told that the theater manager had said it was unsafe to admit any more. The house, which has a seating capacity of 1,700, was filled within fifteen minutes after a single door was opened. Several hundred persons stood in the balconies back of the orchestra and balcony seats.

A woman who described herself as Dr. Noreen A. Lowrey, a physician, of 1264 Lexington Avenue, was arrested in front of the theater when she declined to move on at the direction of a policeman. At the West Forty-seventh Street police station she complained that she had been roughly treated by Patrolman Ginty. She said she thought her arm had been broken, but an ambulance surgeon found no fracture. She was charged with disorderly conduct.

A young priest who arrived after the meeting opened the door and declined to give his name, was admitted after some parley with the doorman when he said he had been asked by Chief Inspector Enright to attend.

Pamphlets headed "Family Limitation and the Church and Birth Control," by John A. Ryan, S. T. D., and printed by the Paulist Fathers, were distributed by young men on the streets before and during the meeting. "The Birth Control Review" was sold on the sidewalks in front of the theater.

The Rev. Dr. Reiland Present

Mrs. Juliet Barrett Rublee, vice-chairman of the meeting, introduced Dr. Lydia De Vilbiss, of Washington, who presided. She, in turn, introduced the Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland, rector of St. George's Episcopal Church, who said that while he lacked knowledge, he would permit him to speak authoritatively on the subject of birth control.

He wanted to protest against the police violation of the right of free speech in the Town Hall meeting. He said he thought some of this misdirected enthusiasm could well be turned against "a play at the Eltinge Theater," which had been proceeded against in the Chief Magistrate's court and whose producer had been bound over for trial.

Mr. Cox, taking as his subject the "topic of the night," "Birth Control—Is It Moral?" said he proposed to prove that it was. He named the four purposes of the movement as being to protect the health of mothers, to improve the estate of the child, to raise the standard of life throughout the community, and lastly, but by no means least, to prevent further wars.

He declared that so long as the world was allowed and encouraged to over-populate there would be wars, if for nothing more than room to live in.

Touching on Sunday night's affair, he said that he, as an Englishman, wanted to appeal to those in the audi-

ence, as Americans, not to allow the sacred liberty of speech to be trampled under foot."

Sustained Applause

Here there was sustained applause, which was duplicated a moment later when Mr. Cox said that "in all countries there are enemies of freedom—monarchs, politicians and priests."

Miss Mary Shaw, introduced as a famous interpreter of the plays of Shakespeare and Ibsen, said she had been converted to the principle of birth control through having played Helen, the tragic mother of Ibsen's "Ghosts."

She made a dramatic plea for support of the movement and at its conclusion Mrs. Rublee asked for contributions for Mrs. Sanger's proposed birth control clinic.

The response was immediate and enthusiastic when Mrs. Rublee announced from the stage a subscription of \$600 from Mrs. Willard Straight, who, though unable to be present at the meeting, sent a message of encouragement. There was another pledge of \$500 from a man in the audience whose name was not announced, followed by one of \$250 from Mrs. Grant, \$200 from Mrs. Donald Hooker, \$100 from Mrs. Clara Hayden and smaller amounts from many others.

Thanks for Policemen

Ushers went through the audience with tiny baskets and took up a cash collection while the pledges were being signed. It was asked that nobody leave the theater without giving at least a token to the cause. The sum of \$3,000 was raised.

Mrs. Simeon Ford subscribed \$100, and some one demanded to know if Henry Ford would give such a sum.

"I am sure he would if he understood," said Mrs. Rublee. She seemed astonished when everybody laughed at her.

Mrs. Lewis Delafeld also subscribed \$100.

At this point Mrs. Rublee said she wanted to thank the policemen "who have so valiantly preserved order to-night."

She was interrupted by cries from women in the rear of the house, who apparently had had trouble in getting in. One declared the policemen "the most efficient" she had ever seen.

A message of good wishes was read from Dean Inge of St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

Kin Sure O'Brien Youth Became John K. Stewart

Quit Home and Job Because He Couldn't Whistle at Work; Missing for 20 Years

NASHUA, N. H., Nov. 18.—Older residents of this city were convinced to-day that John K. Stewart, late millionaire maker of speedometers, was Terence O'Brien, a youthful machine shop worker here a quarter-century ago. Two brothers and a sister of the lad who quit his job and his home in a huff because he could not whistle at his work are sure the millionaire and the mechanic were one and the same.

They have no intention, however, they said, of seeking any part of the \$7,000,000 estate left by Stewart to his later family, controversy over the administration of which opened the way to the identification that led here.

The brothers and the sister of Terence O'Brien, John H. O'Brien, David W. O'Brien and Catherine O'Brien, live in modest homes in the family home, say they do not know, and never heard of Mrs. Robert B. Honeyman Jr., of New York, daughter of Stewart, and principal beneficiary under his will.

They had word from their brother Terence last from London twenty years ago, they said, saying he was married and had two daughters. He made no mention of a change of name. An early address to Terence O'Brien was returned, the letter marked unclaimed.

Ruthless U-Boat Officer Escapes From Prison

Bold, Serving Term for Sinking the Llandovery Castle, Is an Unfaithful "Truster"

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BERLIN, Nov. 18.—Lieutenant Boldt, of the vanished German imperial navy, serving a sentence of four years for sinking the Llandovery Castle during the war, has escaped from his prison cell at Hamburg. His escape was made easy by the fact that he occupied a "truster" position as clerk in the prison office.

At the time of Boldt's transportation from Hamburg to Leipzig for his trial, in chains, German public opinion was outraged. His escape now justifies the negotiations then at that time by the Hamburg police.

Boldt's escape is believed to have been engineered by junkers on the outside, with assistance inside the prison.

Railroad Bill Sidetracked

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Efforts to bring about passage of the railroad credit bill in the extra session of Congress have been abandoned. The bill, under which the railroads would be paid large sums by the government in settlement of claims, these sums to be realized through sale of railroad bonds in the hands of the government, will go over to the regular session, which meets in December.

This was announced to-day by Senator Cummings, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee. Determination of Senators of the agricultural "bloc" to press for amendments affecting railroad rates is the chief rea-

Foch, Back for Visit, Gets His 13th Degree

(Continued from page one)

hands too enthusiastically, as he is threatened with the cramp that overcame the Prince of Wales.

"Tired" some one asked him sympathetically.

A touch of scorn settled on the weather-beaten face of the generalissimo. The shadow of a smile touched the corner of his mouth.

"Tired?" he echoed impatiently. "Could one feel tired after one has been through the Great War?"

Count de Chambrun, of the French Embassy, acted as interpreter between Marshal Foch and reporters. As soon as their interrogation had a delicate edge he diplomatically waived it aside. He made it plain beforehand that the Marshal would not talk on disarmament, world affairs or the war.

"Marshal Foch is in America as the guest of the American Legion and is without status as far as the Washington conference is concerned," he said. "It is possible, of course, that he might be called upon for consultation in some technical matter. He is the great witness, you know."

The general was eager, however, to say what he thought about America. Sentences, without exception, are clear cut. His speech is as martial as his bearing. Never a superfluous word. Sentences framed so simply as to be almost school-boyish.

"I am very happy to meet you all," he says, which may mean that he is in New York again. I am doubly touched with the reception that is made for me everywhere. This is a great country. What impresses me most is the size and breadth of everything. My first impression was the vastness of the harbor. Everything is the same. I am staggered by the gigantic scale on which everything is drawn."

"What do you think of New York?" he was asked.

Without waiting for any interpretation he waved his arms in all directions and laughingly said that he had not yet had time to judge. When asked if he intended to take the wildcat, he laughed and said:

"Ask the wildcat!"

Greeted by Boy Scouts

With laughter still on his lips the marshal walked away for the next ceremony, which took the form of a presentation by Remington Schuyler, of New Rochelle, on behalf of the Boy Scouts of America, of an Indian warclub and an Indian pipe.

The delegation of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, among whom were twenty-eight former service men in the Salvation Army, among whom were twenty-eight former service men in the Salvation Army, among whom were twenty-eight former service men in the Salvation Army.

The marshal said to her: "I feel grateful for all you did for the soldiers and for the women and children of France."

To a delegation of Jewish rabbis headed by Rabbi Joseph Silverman, of Temple Emanuel-EI, Marshal Foch said: "I greet you as representatives of the Jewish people. I thank you for what the Jewish people did in the war. They displayed great valor on the field of battle, taking the offensive as men throughout the entire struggle. You have reason to be proud of your race."

Major Robert Guggenheim was the next to call. He represented Governor Miller and paid the respects of the state.

At the luncheon given in his honor at Sherry's by the Union Interalliee, Paul D. Cravath, chairman, addressed Marshal Foch as follows:

"The American members of the Union Interalliee deeply appreciate the opportunity you have so generously accorded them to shake your hand and greet you as their honored president. While joining in the enthusiastic acclaim with which you have been received by the American people, we claim the special privilege of greeting you in this intimate way and of assuring you of our esteem and affection, our love for France and our devotion to the sacred cause to the furtherance of which the great allied organization of which you are president, and we are members is dedicated. We are proud to be workers in that cause under your inspiring leadership. We pledge you our support in your efforts to promote allied solidarity, and that traditional friendship between France and America, which has been sanctified and strengthened by common sacrifice in the great war. It is our fervent wish that you may long be spared to be our leader."

Gen. Bliss Gives Toast

General Tasker H. Bliss, toastmaster, hailed Marshal Foch as the "God chosen leader of the Allies," and spoke of the remarkable smoothness with which the Allied forces moved under his supervision. He said that if France ever was menaced again he trusted the Marshal would be alive to lead her forces, and that he would find America ready to stand by her side.

Marshal Foch praised the work of General Bliss, as well as that of the other American generals.

With a touch of the bashful warrior about him, he said he would almost rather enter a hard field campaign than face the large series of functions ahead of him here, but added that he was glad to know these affairs were helping to build a bridge between the Allies which he hoped would be enduring.

The guests, numbering fifty, included General Desticker, Dr. Andre, Charles Bertrand, Comte de Chambrun, William F. Deegan, Major de Merry, Lieutenant de Souberan, Colonel Francis E. Drake, De Lancey Koutze, Captain L'Hopital, Opden L. Mills, Colonel Frank Parker, Lordlard Spencer and

Desticker, Colonel Alton T. Roberts, Dr. Andre, Lieutenant Van den Ecker, Charles M. Bertrand, Comte de Chambrun, Colonel Frank Parker, Colonel Francis E. Drake, Van Rensselaer C. King and Miles McCahill. He was welcomed at the Pennsylvania Station by William F. Deegan, state commander of the American Legion; Colonel Wade H. Hayes, commander of the 7th Regiment; George W. Wickersham, Captain Richard L. Brown, James M. Blackwell, Grover A. Whalen, representing the Mayor's committee; Lordlard Spencer and De Lancey Koutze.

The program for to-day includes a luncheon arranged by the Pennsylvania Society, a visit to the birthplace of the late Theodore Roosevelt, visits to the Columbia University, the American Academy, a dinner to be given by the Franco-American Society and attendance at a special performance at the Capitol Theater, arranged by Miss Anne Morgan for the Fund for Devastated France.

It was after this that the children had their turn. The welcome accorded Marshal Foch on his first arrival here paled before the joyous acclaim of thousands of youngsters, lined along Park Avenue, to see the great Frenchman go by. At the entrance to the army the Marshal was received by thousands of youngsters, lined along Park Avenue, to see the great Frenchman go by. At the entrance to the army the Marshal was received by thousands of youngsters, lined along Park Avenue, to see the great Frenchman go by.

On the floor of the army kneeling 5,000 children, with multi-colored sashes and the dress of many nations. The scene was brilliant as Marshal Foch threaded his way through the children toward the door. Each division symbolized events in the history of the state and city. One group of girls typified the Allied nations; another, the various countries of America; a third, the various countries of America.

Five thousand voices chorused the pledge of allegiance to the flag. Another, the children of the French Republic, sang the Marseillaise. The service of the school children of New York to France was presented to Marshal Foch by a school girl. After the French and American national airs were played Marshal Foch, escorted by Anning S. Prall, president of the Board of Education, and his personal staff, entered the hall and viewed the children. They rose and cheered him wildly. He was asked to choose selections for the B. F. Keith's Boys' Band to play at the promenade in the park.

With the cheers of the children still ringing in his ears Marshal Foch drove to the statue of Joan of Arc, at Ninety-third Street and Central Park West, and placed a wreath upon it. This ceremonial was held under the joint auspices of the Joan of Arc Statue Committee, the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society and the Bird and Tree Club. Here again school children participated in the ceremony. The guns of the U. S. S. Illinois boomed out a salute of nineteen guns as the wreath was placed on the statue.

A little French girl named Jacqueline Vernot presented Marshal Foch at this point with a bouquet of flowers on behalf of the French Girl Scouts.

This organization was represented by Mrs. Oliver Harriman, national president, and Mrs. Alice McKay Kelly, vice-president. A memorial tree sent to the marshal by the Girl Scouts of George Washington in Virginia, was planted beside the statue by Foch. His next stop was at Grant's Tomb, where he placed a wreath on the sarcophagus of the General.

He then proceeded to the home of the thirtieth time since coming to this country, the degree of LL. D. was bestowed upon him.

Welcomed by College Yell

The university yell, the music of the university band and the booming of a salute from the captured German gun of the General's own division, greeted him as he entered the grounds. He was saluted by the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the military unit of New York University, commanded by Major S. A. Campbell.

Members of the department of Artillery were his bodyguard, including Colonel Frank H. Hines, General Charles H. Sherrill, Colonel Robert Marshall, Lieutenant Colonel Frank A. Spencer Jr., Captain Wyman Herbert, Captain Higginson, Lieutenant Charles Keegan and Major William S. Deegan.

Marshal Foch was received at Gould Memorial Hall by the French and American members of the academic procession moved to the campus, where the general made formal presentation of the cannon, which is the gift of the French government, to the university.

By Captain Franklin Paris, who said that it would carry its major lesson in the thought that it was captured in the war to the French people, a symbol of a danger which once threatened all free men.

As Marshal Foch, capped and gowned, entered the auditorium he was given a great ovation. The horizon blue of his uniform could just be glimpsed under the enveloping folds of his gown and his military boots were plainly seen. He was soldier and academician at one and the same time. Dr. Arthur H. Nason, grand marshal of the University, initiated the formal ceremonies.

The degree was conferred by Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown. General Charles Sherrill, grand marshal of the ceremony, in introducing Marshal Foch to the university, referred to him as "a great general who commanded a great army and was called from the professor's chair to one of the supreme tasks of history."

Replies in French

Marshal Foch, replying in French which was interpreted by Colonel Frank Parker, said:

"I am deeply honored and touched by the degree which has been conferred on me this afternoon by this celebrated university, a center of art, science and general intellectual development. But far beyond the intellectual efforts of this university is its moral effort resulting from the spirit of patriotism fostered here. This is expressed through the four thousand alumni gone from this center to the war, of which 400 rest in the soil of France. These figures speak eloquently of the spirit of this university and give clear prophecy of its future. For these reasons I am particularly happy to be here to-day to become a part of this university and I want to express my gratitude and happiness at being here and being taken into this great school."

Robert Underwood Johnson read to Marshal Foch a poem of his own composition. One of the verses was:

Over the ocean sea
A man in every part—
Or in every part—
He saved the smiling old,
Hand of the hand of the hand.

Marshal Foch arrived from Washington accompanied by Captain L'Hopital, Lieutenant de Soudeyran, General

Leo Is Goaded Out of Street Job by Hylan

(Continued from page one)

while all others had but four scows. This company, however, received \$14 a day for the use of each scow, while others who had scows to rent at a lower rate were not given the slightest consideration.

His efforts to lower the rates and to break up the monopoly of this one firm had caused an intense feeling of hostility against him by the beneficiaries of the monopoly.

Mayor Hylan promptly accepted the Commissioner's resignation. Alfred A. Taylor, general superintendent of the department, was appointed acting commissioner.

Commissioner Leo admitted yesterday that the prophecy of Elton R. Brown, chief counsel for the Mayor's legislative committee, when the Commissioner testified before that body on October 12 last, that he would not be permitted to remain long in office, had come true.

At the session of the Mayor's committee on that day reference was made to the Mayor's removal of Street Cleaning Commissioner MacStay, Commissioner Leo's predecessor.

"If the Mayor treats Commissioner Leo as he did MacStay, his words keep him six days," Mr. Brown remarked.

A fine of \$25 was imposed upon Albert L. Johnson, husband of Peggy Marsh and nephew of Tom Johnson, former Mayor of Cleveland, by Magistrate Corrigan in West Side Court yesterday. The charge of simple assault against Johnson resulting from a complaint made by Miss Mary Daly, a guest of the Great Northern Hotel, where Mr. and Mrs. Johnson reside, was changed to one of disorderly conduct.

Mrs. Johnson, James F. Hogan, a clerk in the hotel, and Miss Daly were witnesses at the hearing.

Miss Daly had charged Johnson with slapping her and kicking her shins because she had told the hotel management several times that Johnson and his wife and friends made too much noise in their suite, which is near by.

Testifying on behalf of her husband, Miss Marsh explained that there had been no disturbances in her suite. She denied her phonograph was noisy, because, she said, "it had been bursted since we came back from the country."

She contended that her suite does not adjoin the rooms occupied by Miss Daly, but is a whole suite removed from it.

Miss Marsh said Miss Daly, after knocking at her door, said: "You've been keeping us awake; now we are going to keep you up."

Miss Daly denied making the assertion. She added that she put a letter under the door of the Johnsons' apartment, requesting them to stop their noise.

Hogan, the clerk, testified that no complaint had been made against the noise in the Johnson apartment by any guest.

Johnson paid his fine. The courtroom was crowded during the hearing. When Miss Marsh and her friends departed they were met on the courthouse steps by Edward Farrell, a process server, who bowed and handed her a summons in a civil court action brought against her by Julius Klugman, of 45 West Thirty-eighth Street, a furrier, who alleges that the actress owes him \$589.50 for furs bought of him recently.

Shin-Kicking Shindy Costs Peggy Marsh's Husband \$25 Fine

(Continued from page one)

Hotel Guest's Charge Against A. L. Johnson of Invading Room Upheld in Court; Actress Is Sued Over Bill

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spring neither time nor trouble to get results, and that these efforts have been successful is now a matter of public record."

The Commissioner then described the conditions in the department as he had found them more in detail, telling how he had broken the scow monopoly and reduced the rates of scows from \$14 to \$7.

In accepting the Commissioner's resignation the Mayor said:

"In accepting your resignation I wish to say that when you were appointed you were directed to remedy any condition in the department not in the interest of the city, and whatever you may have done toward that has been appreciated, but it is not in the interest of the city to deny the Commissioner of Accounts access to the records of any department."

Commissioner Hirschfield issued a statement last night in which he declared Commissioner Leo had made many misstatements of facts in his letter to the Mayor. He declared that the alleged defamatory statements were not made to the Mayor, but that certain information came to him from outside sources which resulted in his determining to make an investigation.

The difference with Commissioner Leo came to a head on November 12, according to Hirschfield, when the latter summoned for examination John H. Thode, master mechanic of the Street Cleaning department, in regard to information that Commissioner Leo had purchased two Eastman garbage dumpers for \$25,000 each, which, according to his information, were cheap and useless, or at least, not worth nearly that amount of money.

Thode testified, according to Commissioner Hirschfield, that he had not been instructed to inspect the dumpers before their purchase, although that had been the customary practice, but that some time after, when they were in dry dock for repairs, he did inspect them, and found that they were about

twenty years old, were not in good condition, and that he did not think they were worth more than \$10,000 each.

Commissioner Hirschfield said that when Commissioner Leo heard that he had examined Thode he "blew into a rage and made a long speech, the substance of which was similar to the contents of his letter of resignation sent to the Mayor this morning."

Meyer Studies Charges Of Leo and Costigan

Senator Will Ask Former Police Captain to Aid Committee Inquiry Into City Affairs

Senator Schuyler Meyer, who returned to New York yesterday, evinced considerable interest in the charges in the resignation of Street Cleaning Commissioner Leo.

"Honest Dan" Costigan's charge of the re-establishment of the police system, believed to have been killed by ex-Governor Whitman after the Rosenthal murder, as exclusively reported in The Tribune, also claimed the attention of Senator Meyer.

"Until I have had a chance to digest the text of Mr. Leo's charges and those made by Captain Costigan, I must refuse to make any comment," he said.

From a source close to the committee chairman it was learned, however, that both officials would be called before the committee investigating city affairs, when it resumes its public hearings next week.

It was also learned that Senator Meyer would make an effort to have "Honest Dan" attach himself to the committee. When Police Commissioner Enright was asked to lend Costigan to the committee he refused flatly.

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Separate Sport Skirts at \$15

Made to sell at \$30—Swagger plaids and striped woolen fabrics, plain and pleated models.

Smart Silk Sweaters at \$23

Made to sell at \$45—Pure silk sweaters in tuxedo and slip-on effects, plain and novelty weaves, light and colorings.

Street and Sport Hats at \$15—\$25

Made to sell at \$25 to \$45—Of felt duvetyne and velvet, created in our own workrooms from fabrics which we desire